The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS;
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. IV.] [12s. per An.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1793. [3d. single.] [No. 210.]

PROPOSALS

For *publiſhing* a PERIODICAL WORK, to be entitled

The MONTHLY MIRROR; or MARYLAND MUSEUM.

1. IT ſhall contain a pleaſing variety of intereſting ſubjects, calculated to improve as well as amuſe the mind. The moſt approved ſelections from different authors, both ancient and modern, either of Europe or America, will form a part of this work; likewiſe the neweſt improvements and diſcoveries that have or may be made, within the preſent century, in each art and ſcience.

2. Extracts from various writers on *religion, philoſophy, law, phyſic* and *divinity* ſhall alſo compoſe a part of this work.—A ſpace will be aſſigned for the debates of Congreſs—the debates of the Britiſh houſe of commons—a complete regiſter of foreign and domeſtic news—eſſays—poetry—marriages—deaths, &c &c.

3. Farmers, millers, and mechanics, ſhall be gratified with a particular deſcription of ſuch methods and machinery as are now in uſe among the moſt experienced in the above branches of buſineſs, in this country and in Europe.

4. It ſhall compriſe 48 octavo pages, neatly printed, and ſtitched in blue paper—Price to ſubſcribers *twenty ſhillings* per annum; others who purchaſe will have to pay *twenty-two ſhillings* and *ſix pence*, or a *Quarter of a dollar* each number.

5. As ſoon as 400 ſubſcribers are procured, this work ſhall be put to preſs, and a number delivered regularly in the firſt week of every month.* Eight pages will be aſſigned for ADVERTISEMENTS, which may be of peculiar advantage to the manufacturing and trading part of the community in every ſtate in the union; as it is expected to meet with a general circulation throughout the continent, and ſerve as a vehicle of uſeful information and inſtruction to every citizen in the United States.

IT is is needleſs to ſay much in favour of a publication of this nature.—The utility and convenience of a work of this kind muſt appear obvious to every perſon the leaſt acquainted with polite literature, and a general knowledge of the world.—It will contribute towards the ſtock of neceſſary information, reſpecting mercantile affairs, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce; and is meant to convey pleaſure as well as profit to thoſe who ſhall patroniſe this work.—Readers, of every denomination, ſhall occaſionally be furniſhed with ſketches of real life, and the utmoſt exertions ſhall be made to render it as uſeful a publication as any ever attempted in this country.]

Subſcriptions are taken by the publiſher PHILIP EDWARDS, JAMES RICE, and AMBROSE CLARKE, in Baltimore, and by the *Printers* of the Columbian Mirror.

☞ The Printers throughout the United States are earneſtly requeſted to give theſe propoſals a place in their news papers, which will oblige very much their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

PHILIP EDWARDS.

Baltimore, June 28, 1793.

N. B. Thoſe ſubſcribers who live at a diſtance from Baltimore, ſhall have their books forwarded by the earlieſt and cheapeſt conveyance, but at their own riſque and expenſe.

* Half the ſubſcription money to be paid on the delivery of the firſt number.

☞ *NOTICE to CREDITORS.*

ALL perſons having claims on the eſtate of Mr. *William Stribling*, deceaſed, of Battle Town, in Frederick County, Virginia, are deſired to make known the ſame by letter (free of poſtage) to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt of November next, expreſſing whether ſuch claims are on Bond, Note or open account. It is expected that all creditors will pay attention to this notice, as no claims whatever will be afterwards admitted to the benefit of a dividend.

W. HODGSON, *Adminiſtrator.*

Alexandria, July 19, 1793. 209—3w.

☞ NOTICE to CREDITORS.

A Dividend of Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence in the Pound will be paid on application to the ſubſcriber, on all Bonds due by the eſtate of *Joſeph James*, of Dumfries, and which have been delivered in agreeably to Notice, dated 22d June laſt.

W'm BOWNESS, *Adminiſtrator, for Robinſon, Sanderſon & Co. on the Eſtate of Joſeph James, dec'd.*

Alexandria, July 19, 1793. 20—t. f.

EDWARD TUCKER,

(Late BEAL & TUCKER, Baltimore,)

Cutler, Surgeon's Inſtrument Maker and Lock-Smith,

In Fairfax, above Prince Street,

MAKES Elaſtic Steel Truſſes for Ruptures, which give inſtant eaſe; Steel Stays for crooked Children; Girls' Collars; Buſks; Keys of all ſorts; highly finiſhed pure Steels for Curriers and Butchers; Saddlers', Hatters' and other warranted Knives, with many articles too numerous to inſert—REPAIRS Umbrellas, Bridle-Bits, Locks, Keys, caſt Iron, Copper and Braſs Ware, and ſmall Houſe Work, &c.—CLEANS Shop Goods, ruſted Guns, Piſtols, Swords, Jacks, &c.—GRINDS & SETS Razors, Knives, Shears, Sciſſors and Lancets, in an approved manner.

N. B. SARAH TUCKER covers or oils Umbrellas on eaſy terms.

Alexandria, July 25, 1793. 209—3w.

CITY of WASHINGTON, *Jan.* 7, 1793.

A Number of LOTS in this City will be offered for Sale, at Auction, by the Commiſſioners, on the 17th day of September next. One fourth part of the purchaſe money is to be paid down, the reſidue at three equal annual payments, with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Aſſembly of Maryland, "concerning the Territory of Columbia and the City of Waſhington."

Be it enacted, That any foreigner may, by deed or will hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the ſaid territory which lies within this ſtate, in the ſame manner as if he was a Citizen of this ſtate; and the ſame lands may be conveyed by him, and tranſmitted to, and be inherited by, his heirs and relations, as if he and they were citizens of this ſtate; *Provided* that no foreigner ſhall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.

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Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, the 7th inſt. *Three Virginia born SLAVES*, two Males and a Female, named thus, GEORGE, FRANCIS and RACHAEL.—*George* is well ſet, yellow complection, mild ſpoken, and has a good countenance; riſing 28 years old, ſuppoſed to be 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; had on and took with him a ſnuff-coloured coat and red jacket, a pair of blue ſagatny breeches, a white ſhirt, 1 oznaburg do. and other cloathing, which I am not able to deſcribe. He has a ſtout beard.

Rachael, his Wife, is a bright mulatto ſtout made, and bold ſpoken; judged to be 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high; had on and took with her a white ſhift, 1 oſnaburg do. a light coloured ſtampt cotton gown, with a purple running worm coloured with red ſpots, 2 ſhort gowns, 1 white, 3 or 4 good petticoats, 2 white linen aprons, caps and handkerchiefs of different kinds; alſo a pair of ſtays.

Francis, a dark Mulatto, riſing 21 years old, ſuppoſed to be 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, has a ſmall beard, and feet 11 or 12 inches long; he is a well-looking fellow, when ſpoken to anſwers lively; had on and took with him a dark corduroy jacket and breeches, ſewed with yellow thread; the waiſtcoat is back'd with blue plains without any ſeam in the hind part, good hat, a white linen ſhirt, 1 oſnaburg do. with ſtockings, ſhoes and buckles.

The ſaid ſlaves were brought up to plantation work, and underſtand cutting with an ax, working at the hoe, &c. The men can uſe the whip-ſaw, cradle wheat, mow grais or drive the waggon tolerably well. I will give Ten Dollars if taken 20 miles from home; Twenty if 40 miles; Twenty-five if 50 miles; and if 60 miles, the above reward; or for every 10 miles over, I will give Three Dollars, or pay in proportion for either of them, if taken up ſeparately; provided he, ſhe or they be delivered ſafe to me at my plantation, in Loudoun County, near *Amos Fox*'s Mill, on difficult Run, 22 miles from Alexandria.

WILLIAM HALLEY.

July 10, 1793.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned from harbouring or carrying off ſaid Slaves at their peril.

☞ WANTED at this Office, an APPRENTICE to the Printing buneſs. None need apply but ſuch as are under 15 years of age, and can read, write and ſpell well.

TO BE RENTED,

THAT commodious BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, ſituated on Fairfax-Street, and at preſent occupied by Mr. *William Hodgſon*. For terms apply to JOHN MUNCASTER, at Col. *Hooe's*.

Alexandria, July 25, 1793. 209—3w.

FOR SALE,

THE LOT and STORE-HOUSES, lately occupied by Mr. *Humphrey Barnes*, in Port-Tobacco. For terms apply to ſaid *Barnes*, at that place, or the ſubſcriber in this Town.

R. T. HOOE.

Alexandria, May 9, 1792. 146—t. f.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

ELEVEN thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy-three and three-fourth acres at Catoctan. Reference being had to this paper under date of the 12th inſtant, a full deſcription of theſe lands may be ſeen, alſo the terms, title, &c.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

January 13, 1792. 130—t. f.

TO BE RENTED

THAT large and commodious Store and Dwelling Houſe, lately in the tenure of Meſſrs. Jencks, Winſor and Co. ſituated on Water and King-Street, together with a new three ſtory Brick Warehouſe, adjoining the ſame Lot, 24 feet front and 40 feet back, well calculated for the reception of Grain and Flour. For terms apply to

MURRAYS & WHEATON.

Alexandria June 20th 1793. 204—t. f.

ORATION by the citizen BRACKENRIDGE, on the celebration of the anniverſary of independence.

THE celebration of the day introduces the idea of the principle that gave it birth: The wiſdom of the king of Great Britain who ſaw the growing greatneſs of the provinces, that were now of age to act for themſelves, and bade them be independent? No—The wiſdom of the parliament of Great Britain, that, ſeeing the inconvenience or impoſſibility of our being repreſented in the legiſlature, and ſenſible of the unreaſonableneſs of being bound by laws without being repreſented, ſaw the expediency of a ſeparation from them, and ſaid to us, be independent and become an allied power? No—Nothing of all this. The king and parliament of Great Britain were of opinion that without repreſentation, we were bound by their laws; and, though deſcendants of their iſle, had no right to freedom in a great foreſt.

Whence then our independence? It was the offſpring of the underſtanding, and the virtue of the people of America themſelves. The eloquent adviſed, the brave fought; and we ſucceeded. The day on which we aſſumed our rights became a feſtival; and every future year ſhall remember it.

The celebration of the day introduces the idea of the effect of it beyond the ſphere of theſe ſtates. The light kindled here has been reflected to Britain, and a reform in the repreſentation of the commons is expected. The light kindled here has been reflected to France, and a new order of things has ariſen. Shall we blame the intemperature of the exertions? Was there ever enthuſiaſm without intemperance? And was there ever a great effect without enthuſiaſm? Thy principles, O! Liberty, are not violent or cruel; but, in the deſperation of thy efforts againſt tyranny, is it always poſſible to keep within the limit of the vengeance neceſſary to defence? Do we accuſe the air, or the baſtile of the mountain, when the rock is burſt, and the town engulphed? The air of itſelf is mild, and ſcarcely wafts a feather from its place. But, reſtrained and impriſoned, the yielding and placid element becomes indignant, and tears the globe before it. Do we accuſe the hurricane, when the mariner is toſſed with the tempeſt, and is an incidental ſufferer in the ſtorm? The naturaliſt does not. He tells you that the equilibrium of the atmoſphere has been diſturbed; and if man has ſuffered more than the demerit of his tranſgreſſions, it is in a ſtruggle of nature to reſtore itſelf.

Is it the duty of theſe ſtates to aſſiſt France? That we are bound by treaty, and how far, I will not ſay; becauſe it is not neceſſary. We are bound by a higher principle, if our aſſiſtance could avail; the great law of humanity.

We might, it is true, alledge the ſtipulations of a treaty, and the guaranty of her poſſeſſions to France. But all the world ſhould know, and we ought to avow it, that it is the cauſe of republicaniſm which would induce our efforts. The tyrant of Great Britain alledged the ſtipulations of a treaty relative to the opening of the Scheldt, and waited for no requiſition on the part of Holland to obſerve the guaranty. But all the world knew, and he might have avowed it, that it was not the opening of the Scheldt, but the attack upon monarchy that prompted his interpoſition. Shall kings combine, and ſhall republics not unite? We have united. The heart of America feels the cauſe of France; ſhe takes a part in all her councils; approves her wiſdom; blames her exceſſes; ſhe is moved, impelled, elevated and depreſſed, with all the changes of her good and bad fortune; ſhe feels the ſame fury in her veins; ſhe is toſſed and ſhaken with all the variety of hopes and fears, attending her ſituation: Why not? Can we be indifferent? Is not our fate interlaced with hers? For, O! France, if thy republic periſh, where is the honour due to ours? From whom reſpect to our flag upon the ſeas? Not from France reſtored to a monarch, and indignant at theſe very feelings which are now our glory: Not from the deſpots that are againſt her; theſe will eaſily recollect that the cauſe of their evils took their riſe here.

Can we aſſiſt France by arming in her favour? I will not ſay that we can. But could we, and ſhould France ſay, United States, your neutrality is not ſufficient; I expect the junction of your arms with mine; your heroes on the ſoil, and your privateers, on the ocean, to diſtreſs the foe; who is there would not ſay, it ſhall be ſo; you ſhall have them; our citizens ſhall arm; they ſhall attack; our oaks ſhall deſcend from the mountains; our veſſels be launched upon the ſtream, and the voice of our war however weak, ſhall be heard with yours?

If we ourſelves ſhould judge that our arms could aſſiſt France, even though the generous republic required it not, yet who would heſitate to interfere, not only at the riſk of property, but life itſelf? Is it illuſion, or do I hear France ſay; My daughter, America; I know the dutifulneſs of thy heart towards me; and that thou art diſpoſed to ſhew it by taking a part in this war. But I wiſh thee not to provoke hoſtilities for my ſake. If I periſh, I periſh; but let not a mother draw in a hapleſs child to ſuffer with herſelf. Is it illuſion; or do I hear America, reply? I do, and it is in the language of the Moabiteſs Ruth, to her mother-in-law, the Jewiſh Naomi. "Intreat me not to leave thee; or return from following thee; for whither thou goeſt, I will go; and where thou lodgeſt, I will lodge; thy people ſhall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou dieſt, I will die, and there will I be buried. God do ſo to me, and more alſo, if aught but death ſhall part thee and me!"

But, whether we aſſiſt or not, thy cauſe, O France! will be triumphant. Did the enthuſiaſm of a ſmall Roman people repel their invaders, until Rome became the protectreſs of nations? Did the enthuſiaſm of a few Greeks repel the millions of Aſia, and afterwards overrun her kingdoms? Did the enthuſiaſm of the Saracens in a few years ſpread to Spain on the one hand, and the Indus on the other? Did the enthuſiaſm of a few mad cruſaders burſt upon the Saracen, and eſtabliſh the kingdom of Jeruſalem in the centre of his empire? And ſhall the enthuſiaſm of a brave people, more numerous than the early Roman republic, the Greeks under Alexander, the Saracens of Arabia, or the Cruſaders of Europe, be ſubdued by all that are againſt them? The weight will but condenſe reſiſtance; and as the materials of exploſion in the ordonnance acquire a ſpring by confinement, ſo in proportion to the attack of this people, will their voice be terrible, their blow irreſiſtable!

France will be independent alſo, and celebrate her anniverſaries; and in doing ſo will recollect that our independence had preceded hers and made the example. The anniverſary of the independence of America will be a great epocha of liberty throughout the world. Proceed we, then, to celebrate the day; advance to the feſtive board; pour out libations to ſentiments of liberty; and let the loud-mouthed artillery be heard on the hill!

Excellent ſhining

INK,

At 1s. per Pint, to be had at this Office.

Cheap Goods.

I HAVE for ſale, Fifteen hundred pounds ſterling coſt of DRY GOODS, principally low-priced Woollens, well aſſorted. As my buſineſs calls me from home, I will ſell the whole together, at a very low advance for caſh, or on the uſual credit, for approved Notes negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria or Baltimore.

Theſe Goods have been ſelected with particular care and attention from the beſt manufactories in England.

JONATHAN SWIFT.

☞ Wanted a good Saddle-Horſe, that can be well recommended.

Alexandria July 30, 1793. 210—3w.

☞ WANTED

TWO or three APPRENTICES to the BLOCK and PUMP MAKING Buſineſs, about 14 or 15 years of age—likewiſe one or two JOURNEYMEN. To good workmen liberal wages will be given.

WASHER BLUNT.

Alexandria, July 31, 1793. 210—t. f.

☞ THE Creditors of *William Courts*, late of Charles County, Maryland, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to attend at Milton-hill, in ſaid county, on Monday the 28th of October next, with their claims legally authenticated,

BETSEY COURTS, Adminiſtratrix.

July 21, 1793. 210—3w.

By virtue of a Decree from the High Court of Chancery, on Wedneſday the 21ſt day of Auguſt next, at the houſe of *Eſme Smock*, in the town of Dumfries, we ſhall proceed to ſell, to the higheſt bidder, on three years credit,

THE following TRACTS of LAND, formerly the property of the late *Thomſon Maſon*, and now in the poſſeſſion of his ſon *John Thomſon Maſon*, to wit:

A Tract of Land called Chippawamſic, whereon the ſaid Thomſon Maſon lived, ſituated in Stafford County, Virginia, upon the main road leading from Dumfries to Fredericksburg, about 4 miles from the former, about 18 miles from the latter, and about 40 miles from the Federal City. This tract of land is ſituated upon tide-water, within 3 miles of Patowmack River, contains about 800 acres; a very conſiderable part of which is bottom or low grounds of very ſuperior quality, all under very good fence, and a ſufficient quantity of land in woods to ſupply the plantation with timber. There is alſo upon this tract of land a dwelling houſe with four rooms and a paſſage upon the lower floor, and two rooms above, a kitchen and other neceſſary out-houſes; two good barns, and a ſpring of excellent water: but this plantation has been for ſome years under rent, and the houſes will probably be found out of repair.

One other tract of land, ſituated on Chappawamſic run, on the line between the Counties of Stafford and Prince William and partly in both, commonly called the *Silver tract*, containing about Twelve hundred acres. This laſt tract is foreſt land, and in quality reſembles foreſt land in general, except that ſuch parts of it as are uncleared, are covered with very heavy timber.—It is ſituated in its neareſt parts within a mile and a half of tide-water, and in its moſt remote parts within five miles, and is about the ſame diſtance from Dumfries. This laſt mentioned tract will be laid off and ſold in ſmall lots containing from one to two hundred acres, as will beſt ſuit the ſituation of the land.

Upon this laſt mentioned tract is a remarkably fine *mill ſeat*, upon a never failing ſtream, commanding a fall conſiderable enough for any water works, with a ſufficiency of water for two or more wheels. The ground upon which the mill muſt be built abounds with ſtone of a fine quality ſufficient to erect any works, and the adjacent land is uncleared and covered with very heavy timber; ſo that the materials for building are by nature placed upon the ſpot where the buildings ſhould be erected. One, two, or three hundred acres of land will be ſold with the mill ſeat, as will beſt ſuit the Purchaſer.

The ſale of theſe lands will commence upon *Wedneſday the twenty firſt day of Auguſt next*, and will continue from day to day untill they are ſold. Bonds with good ſecurity will be required for the purchaſe money—one third part thereof payable in one year from the date, one other third part thereof payable in two years from the date, and the remaining third part in three years from the date of the ſaid bonds. Poſſeſſion will be given the firſt day of January next, but no titles will be made for the ſaid lands until the purchaſe money is paid.

Any perſon deſirous to ſee theſe lands or the mill ſeat may be ſhewn them by application to Col. *John Cooke* reſiding in Stafford county.

Theſe lands are all held by very old patents, and have been very long in the poſſeſſion of the preſent holder and his anceſtors, and being now ſold under a decree of the high court of chancery, there can be no queſtion about the title.

DANIEL C. BRENT,
WILLOUGHBY TEBBS,
JONH LAWSON. } Comr's.

Dumfries, June 15, 1793.

NEW-YORK, July 24.

Tranſlated from the Chronique de Paris.—received yeſterday by the ſhip Hare, Dekay, in 64 days from Bourdeaux.

IN the Paris Chronicle of the 11th May, principally filled with details of the buſineſs before the national convention, is the following account of general DAMPIERRE's death:—"We have no accounts of any new movements of the Spaniards:—In a ſally, the garriſon of Bellegarde carried off, from the enemy's territory, 600 head of cattle;—the eaſe with which the enemy permit the ſtrong places of this part of our frontier to be ſupplied, is a proof that they have no ſufficient force to prevent it. Two thouſand infantry have juſt arrived at Perpignan, among which is the Mompelier battalion; and 153 cavalry.—Cambon adds that an army of 12,000 men were forming in the department of Henault, and another of eight thouſand on the ſide of Carcaſſone.—The joy which theſe accounts ſpread was, however, but of a ſhort duration; for, inſtantly after, a loſs which the French will long ſenſibly feel, was announced to the convention. It was ſomewhat moderated, though, by the detail of an advantage gained over the Auſtrians; but this ſucceſs coſt dear to the republic in robbing it of a defender as formidable to traitors within, as to enemies without. General Dampiere yeſterday had his thigh carried away by a ball, and died this morning: (an expreſſion of grief inſtantly ran through the whole convention).—The army regret in him a brave ſoldier, a general full of zeal, and a true friend to the republic. The confidence which his proclamation, at the inſtant of Dumourier's treaſon, inſpired, his military career, always pure and always glorious, and his honourable death, ought to be in the recollection of thoſe who, from hatred or raving, endeavour to depreciate the credit of his juſtly acquired reputation. We ſhall to-morrow, with every good citizen, ſhed tears upon the laurel and cypreſs with which we ſhall ſpread his grave.

"A report of his aid de-camp, Sarivan, was added to this letter:—It announced, that Dampiere had given orders to attack the woods of Remes, and a little wood, where the enemy were entrenched. The happieſt diſpoſitions had been made, and victory appeared to incline to the French, when the general, led by his valour to the moſt dangerous poſts, received the fatal blow:—we, notwithſtanding, remained maſters of four redoubts, carried by dint of bayonet.—Our loſs is valued at 60 men killed, and 300 wounded: The enemy were much more weakened. Thoſe who knew not general Dampierre, and would know of what a man the republic has been deprived, let them read the following trait of him;—at the moment when ſtruck by the ball, which beat him under his horſe, he received the aſſiſtance of his brothers in arms; Dampierre dying cried, my friends leave here my wounds, and fly where danger calls! May our nation and republic flouriſh!

"'Tis not Dampierre that is to be pitied;—he lived as a ſage, and died as a hero. He is dead, and Dumourier lives! but, oh! conſoling thought; for fidelity to one's country, and for republican virtues, what Frenchman would not experience the fate of Dampierre, and who would conſent to partake the deſtiny of Dumourier?"

By the ſhip Hare, capt. Dekay, in 60 days from Bourdeaux, which place he left the 15th May, we have received ſeveral French newſpapers, but they contain few particulars of the late battles on the 7, 8, and 9th of May—Many were ſlain of each army; though the French loſs was great, that of the combined armies was much greater; but that the French had loſt general Dampierre, as has been before announced in ſeveral papers, which they greatly lamented. The combined forces had made no impreſſion on any fortified cities, ſaid to have been inveſted. On the whole, that France had little to fear from the combined powers—their difficulties aroſe from internal differences among themſelves; from counter revolutioniſts and other diſcontented incendiaries, which were in a fair way of being ſettled by the forces raiſed to oppoſe them.

Proviſions of all kinds were plenty, and not higher than in England—that Bourdeaux was perfectly quiet—that in ſome places many lives of the incendiaries were cut off—that it was neceſſary that many ſhould be cut off to ſave the country from anarchy and ruin. So far we have heard from captain Dekay, and ſome paſſengers. 91 Paſſengers arrived here in the ſhip.

Twenty one paſſengers arrived in the Hare, from Bourdeaux; one of them informs, that he was in the engagement againſt the Spaniards, when they beat them back with conſiderable loſs; that many were drowned in croſſing a river, which they were obliged to do with precipitation. That country ſuffers for nothing.—That vive la republique, is the univerſal cry—thoſe who oppoſe this principle cannot live there. They heard nothing of the taking of Nantes, nor do they believe it in danger.

The diſtreſſes of the Engliſh nation are proverbial: we mention it only as a ſpecies of terror—"Every dog has his day." "Oppreſſors become oppreſſed in turn." "Ye cannnot eat your cake, and have your cake." "No one can ſell his liberty and yet be free!" The Iriſh have given up their arms; and the ſtrange part of this ſtory is, that they now have no arms! Manufactures idle—mobbing and plundering has again commenced—but, thanks to their moſt gracious ſovereign lord and king! a ſhilela is their beſt weapon.

A letter from General Cuſtine dated April 28, ſays, that in a ſortie, and in ſome attacks, on Mentz, on the 11th and 14th, the Heſſians and Saxons loſt 2000 men. In conſequence of Dumourier's treachery, the national Convention have publiſhed an addreſs "to all people and all governments:" This reſpects, principally, the breach of the law of nations in ſeizing Bournonville and the commiſſioners. Cambon rendered an account of the armies—that of the north he ſtated to be 90,000 effective men—that of the Ardennes at 37,000—that of the Moſelle and of the Rhine compleat—and that of the Pyrennees had been ſuddenly augmented by a great number of men; 50,000 directed their march towards Perpignan. The Spaniſh invaſion, Cambon ſaid, had turned to be nothing of conſequence; their forces conſiſted only of a few vagabonds who came for the ſake of plunder, and that they were beaten back. A letter from general Biron, at Nice of 22d April, gives an account of ſome advantages gained by the French under his command, over the Sardinians; 100 of the latter were killed, and 20 wounded; of the French only 5 killed and 10 wounded. The militia of Ireland are embodying by order of the Britiſh and Iriſh governments; to this meaſure ſome oppoſition has been made in ſome places. The liſt of bankrupts in England had increaſed—the calamity had reached Ireland, the government of which was taking meaſures for the ſupport of the public credit.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Limrick, to his friend in this city, dated 20th May.

"Public credit is at a very low ebb in this kingdom, though no inſurrections have happened. The cork bank of Roberts has failed, alſo Reverſe's of Waterford has ſtopped payment for an immenſe ſum of money. Failures are every day common in the three kingdoms, and few there are whoſe credit is as good as uſual.

"This kingdom is depreſſed by *taxation*, and every burthen becoming heavier.—Our former kings chaſtiſed us with *whips*—our preſent George (who will forever be of infamous memory, on account of the various outrages of his reign) with *ſcorpions!*.

"Our preſent national war with France has added the moſt indelible marks of infamy on our government, and bankruptcy on our credit; 4 banks have cloſed in Liverpool for 950,000l. and the national bankruptcies in England alone are for 90 millions ſterling; in Scotland for 7 millions, and Ireland 3 millions, in all above 40 millions. Happy are you to be in America, out of ſuch dreadful ſcenes, and thice happy may you ever remain!

"I think the European powers will never re-eſtabliſh monarchy in France; and God forbid they ſhould!—Scenes of deſolation and carnage are daily taking place there, as formerly in America, and from the ſame cauſes; but in the end, may Providence give them a like glorious ſucceſs in the cauſe of univerſal freedom!"

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

Accounts are received from New Providence, by way of Charleſton, that a French fleet of conſiderable force had fallen in with the Britiſh outward bound fleets for the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, ſome time about the latter end of May, off Cape Finiſtere, in Spain, and captured one hundred and ſixty ſail, then under convoy of two men of war and four frigates, the principal convoy having left them in a more northern latitude. This news was confirmed by the arrival of a French frigate at the Cape in 35 days from Breſt, alſo by accounts from Jamaica, and from another quarter.

In Great-Britain the ſums levied annually for public purpoſes, amount at preſent to a ſum not leſs than twenty five millions of pounds ſterling. The income of his majeſty George the third, which has been regarded as not more than neceſſary for the maintenance of kingly dignity, may be reckoned, one way or other, at twelve hundred thouſand pounds yearly. Suppoſing the average price of labour to be a ſhilling a day throughout Great-Britain, his majeſty's expenſes conſume the perpetual daily labour of above ſixty thouſand men!!

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip Flora, of Glaſgow, bound to Jamaica, and prize to the French privateer Sans Culottes. She is ſaid to have a cargo on board worth 30,000l. ſterling; alſo her prize, brig Betſy.

The French privateer Little Democrat, of 14 guns, is now cruiſing off the Capes of Delaware. It is ſaid the L'Ambuſcade is to take a ſtation off the Cheſapeake.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Friday morning, July 19.

"News of this day is, that a privateer which ſailed from Boſton for Cape Francois to get a French commiſſion, on her way thither took an Engliſh ſhip, which was taken and with the privateer carried into Halifax by a Britiſh cruiſer, and the privateer's crew hanged."

[*Of the French Jacobins*]

The Jacobins of Paris have been the ſubject of much ignorant abuſe. The ſimple fact and hiſtory is this: Early in the progreſs of the French revolution, a number of patriotic ſocieties were formed at different places, and under different appellations, to diſcuſs the politics of the day, and propagate the principles of general liberty. One of theſe ſocieties, called the friends of the conſtitution, becoming numerous, rented a part of the old convent of the Jacobins, at Paris, for the purpoſe of their meetings. The diſcuſſions that took place there, and the occaſional publications iſſued from thence, attracted the public attention ſo ſtrongly, and co-incided ſo well with the ſentiments of the people, that the conſtitutional ſociety at the Jacobins ſoon became the largeſt & moſt important of the patriotic ſocieties of France; and ſimilar correſponding meetings, under the ſame appellation of *friends to the conſtitution*, were formed in moſt of the principal towns of the kingdom. The Jacobins, therefore (as they are called, from the place of meeting of the Pariſian ſociety) conſiſt of a large part of the French people; a deciſive proof of their merit, & a full reply to the calumnies of their enemies. Mr. Edmund Burke has been pleaſed to call them *traitors* and *regicides*. In the common acceptation of thoſe words, the aſſertion cannot be true: The ſociety of the Jacobins exercile no public function; they are not officers of ſtate; legiſlative, executive, or judicial; they have no public truſt impoſed on them, and they do nothing but debate political ſubjects, and now and then direct the publication of a political diſcourſe. As individuals, they are like the component parts of all other human ſocieties, good, and bad, and indifferent; but if the good did not greatly preponderate, they never would have experienced the ſupport of their fellow citizens, as they have done; nor would they have become the objects of hatred and dread to the deſpotic governments of their European neighbours."

Value of goods, wares and merchandize exported from each ſtate,

From 1ſt October, 1791, to 30th September 1792.

	DOLLARS.
New-Hampſhire	181,407.
Maſſachuſetts	2,889,922.
Rhode Iſland	698, 84.
Connecticut	749 925.
New-York	2,528,685.
New-Jerſey	23,524
Pennſylvania	3 820,646.
Delaware	133 972.
Maryland	2 550,258.
Virginia	8 549 499.
North Carolina	503 294.
South Carolina	2,917,979.
Georgia	458 978.
Dollars.	21,005,568.

Treaſury Department, February 27th, 1793.

TENCH COXE, Commiſſioner of the revenue.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

Extract of a letter from Captain Richard O'Bryan, a priſoner at Algiers, dated December 29, 1792, and eighth year of his captivity.

"In November laſt I gave you ſome information relative to the Spaniſh ambaſſador being commiſſioned to try to obtain a peace with this regency for Portugal, but I believe this propoſition was ſtrongly oppoſed by the Algerine miniſtry;—at preſent there is nothing ſaid on this ſubject.

"Pruſſia has obtained peace with the Algerines through the mediation of Spain; the terms are ſeventy thouſand ſequins, a tribute every two years, and conſolatory preſents.

"This peace appears very myſterious to me.—I ſuppoſe it is a temptation held out to Pruſſia by the Spaniſh court, to join the confederacy of deſpots againſt the French.

"Should the Portugueſe be ſo happy as to obtain a peace with the Algerins, what would be the fatal conſequence to the American commerce? A moſt tempting argument has been held out to the Regency here, by the Spaniſh conſul, namely, that they would become maſters of the great ſea, as no maritime power would then be capable of preventing their cruiſers from viſiting the Atlantic ocean, whenever they thought proper.

"We are daily expecting to hear ſomething from America relating to a peace;—the ſum has been aſcertained ſince laſt April, by Meſſrs. *Buſhara* and *Diniaio*, and I hope congreſs will take this matter into their moſt ſerious conſideration.—If the terms are rejected, no peace will be afterwards obtained. I ſay nothing as to our ranſom—we appear to be the living victims of American independence.

"Our humane countrymen in Europe have made out to remit us a monthly allowance to alleviate our ſufferings, for which they received the orders of congreſs fourteen months ago.

"Suppoſe a peace ſhould not take place—is it juſt that an unfortunate remnant of Americans ſhould remain in captivity, at a time when a great part of the world are enlightened by the flame of liberty?

"We are all in the marine, except *Sloan*—ſlaves have become very ſcarce. Every nation are ranſoming their ſubjects, except the Americans, a number of whoſe brethren have been *eight years* in this city of bondage.—I have juſt returned from a hard day's work."

GEORGE-TOWN, July 27.

On Thurſday evening a Subſcription was opened in this Town, for the relief of the

distreſſed emigrants from Cape-Francois, arrived at different parts of the United States; One Thouſand dollars were immediately ſubſcribed, and the Subſcription continues to increaſe with a rapidity, which the diſtinguiſhed benevolence of the citizens had anticipated.

ALEXANDRIA, Auguſt 1.

On Monday laſt, at Baltimore, departed this life, in the 17th year of her age, Mrs. OLIVIA MURRAY, the Wife of Mr. GEORGE W. MURRAY, of this Town.

☞ A meeting of the Citizens of this Town is requeſted at the Court-Houſe at 11 o'clock this day, for the purpoſe of making arrangements neceſſary for the relief of the diſtreſſed Fugitives from Cape Francois.

Capt. GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.
ARRIVED.

Ship Eliza, Lewis,	Boſton.
Schooner Mary, Taylor,	Norfolk.
Betſy, Mann,	do.
Betſy, Tucker,	Salem.
Sloop Thomas, Bowden,	Baltimore.
Nancy, Taylor,	Norfolk.
Sally, Joy,	Boſton.
Betſy, Fowler,	Providence.

☞ *This Paper completes another year with our Subſcribers; who are reſpectfully, but earneſtly, ſolicited to pay up their Arrearages. A ſpeedy compliance with this requeſt, only, can enable the Editors to continue this Publication. They are ſenſible*—gratefully *ſenſible—that a large and reſpectable proportion of their Subſcribers patronized this undertaking from motives of perſonal Good Wiſhes to the undertakers. Upon thoſe, therefore, they call, with confidence; entreating them to take the earlieſt opportunity of reducing their* good intentions *into* practice, *by diſcharging their Subſcriptions.*

Auguſt 1, 1793.

Madame Doutte, wife of Mr. Doutte, an inhabitant du quartier de Vallieres, loſt her huſband in the diſaſters of the Cape on the 20th June laſt. She is ignorant of his fate—She requeſts that thoſe who may have it in their power to give her any information reſpecting her huſband, would ſend it to the houſe of Mrs Hudſon, High ſtreet, in Baltimore, where ſhe reſides, or to Madame Quante, in the ſame ſtreet.—*A republication of the above by the ſeveral Printers is requeſted.*

EXTRACTS
From the "PATRIOT *of the* WORLD."

MONARCHY.

THERE is another mode of ſucceſſion to the Chief Magiſtracy, which is allied to the hereditary; but which it is unneceſſary to combat; *the ſucceſſion by will.* Even royaliſts themſelves, at leaſt thoſe who have decent pretenſions to underſtanding, do not undertake to juſtify this meaſure of *transferring nations*, from maſter to maſter, *by laſt will and teſtament*: Although they advocate the *plan of entailing a great nation*, as a family-eſtate, to the deſcendants of the perſon who *acquired the dominion by force of arms*, or, in the language of the feudiſts, to the blood of the *conqueror*.

This *plan of entailment* is what royaliſts commend, as being preferable to conferring the Chief Magiſtracy by election. But is it not an evident truth, that the prejudice againſt elective magiſtracy has been foſtered by the confounding of ideas? A ſyſtem *wholly elective* has not been correctly diſtinguiſhed, as it ought to be, from a mode of appointment which wore a partial ſemblance of election, but which was, in truth, *principally hereditary*.—And the elective policy has been charged with evils which it abhors; the evils that are, and ever muſt be, incident to *hereditary* ranks, and iniquitous *privileges*.

If the compariſon be made between ſucceſſions by deſcent, and ſucceſſions at the voice of a mob of *privileged* uſurpers, it is clear that *hereditary* MONARCHY is not ſo bad as *elective* MONARCHY. But they are both bad; both incompatible with the neceſſary principles of elective liberty: Although one abuſe, that of an hereditary crown, has ſerved, in a degree, to correct another abuſe, that of an hereditary patriciate. The hiſtorical argument, that has been ſo long, ſo frequently, and ſo rhatorically, urged againſt elective ſucceſſion, proves nothing more than this; and this proves nothing againſt a ſyſtem of *real election*, which *wholly diſclaims all privileged orders*.

The utmoſt boaſt of the Britiſh Monarchy, as relative to this topic, is its *inferiority in vice* to ſuch other forms of policy as *combine* the evils of *anarchy* with the iniquity of *privilege*: And euloguiſts of the Britiſh government have, very incorrectly, ſpoken of *difference in guilt*, as if it were *actual rectitude*. But, to thus recommend *inferiority in vice*, as if it were *ſuperiority in virtue*, is a mode of treating moral queſtions which muſt be condemned before the tribunal of philoſophy.

Thus far, elective ſucceſſion has not appeared indefenſible. And, after having defended it againſt attack, it now remains to advance opinions in direct oppoſition to thoſe which have been preſſed into the ſervice of monarchy.

Accordingly, *the elective ſyſtem* is contended to be *preferable to the hereditary*, not only in every other reſpect, but alſo *in the very article of being conducive to the peace of ſociety*. For in a republic, where the Chief Magiſtracy is a truſt delegated for a definite period, the mode of appointment may be ſo regulated, that conteſts, and bloodſhed ought not to be conſidered as either the *certain*, or the *probable*, if even the *poſſible*, conſequence of elective ſucceſſion: And a *ſyſtem of real election*, inſtead of being productive of tumult and diſorder, is, in its very nature, *friendly to ſocial tranquillity*.

This propoſition pointedly oppugns the doctrine contended for by the adherents to monarchy. But is it ſingular that royaliſts ſhould denounce the elective ſyſtem, when the confuſion of ideas has prevailed among them ſo far that the *pacific nature* of the hereditary ſyſtem has even been commended by it's literary advocates? The commendation, however, is very unmerited: For the hereditary ſyſtem is, *in fact*, chargeable with the guilt of numerous foreign wars, and inteſtine feuds, that have rendered Europe a ſlaughhouſe of the human race. What but the barbarian pride of hereditary rank has produced the unprecedented conſpiracy of tyrants, who are, at this moment, coaleſced for a general war againſt the principles of humanization, and equity? Indeed, the idea of the *pacific tendency* of hereditary monopoly is, RADICALLY, *oppoſite to the truth*: For, if *ethical* INEQUALITY, which is INIQUITY, be, as it clearly is, neceſſarily productive of DISCORDS *in ſociety*, the utter abolition of hereditary prerogative is eſſential to the harmony *of the world*: And the very nature of equity, and the univerſal courſe of human affairs, authorize us, without any heſitation, to ſay:—THE FALL OF MONARCHY MUST PRECEDE THE FUNERAL OF DESPOTISM.

Is it neceſſary to recount the long liſt of human ſacrifices that have been offered to the "*grim idol*" of monarchy? Are its *homicide* origin, ſpirit, and policy, unknown? Or are proofs demanded of its hoſtility to humanity? Open the hiſtory of the firſt European dynaſty that occurs! And do not proofs ſwarm in pandæmonian abundance?—What hiſtorian is ignorant that *robbery, piracy, butchery, conqueſt, extortion, perfidy, impoſition*, have *characterized* the origin, elevation, or continuance, of monarchy?

Attend, for a moment, but to the hiſtory of the Britiſh empire! And does it not deciſively evince the pre-eminent importance of a national conſtitution, as well as the numerous evils of prerogative? As to the public neceſſity of a conſtitution; let the reader but correctly eſtimate one intereſting conſideration! The *warrior ſword*, at Runingmede, compelled a king to ſtipulate againſt ſome of the moſt flagrant abuſes that followed the diſaſtrous battle of Haſtings. This bold effort, which ſerved to check the growth of prerogative, has been proudly celebrated "in the page of the hiſtorian, and the ſong of the poet." But has not the great charter, both before and ſince its confirmation by the firſt Edwards, been repeatedly violated? Nay! Is it not conſtantly, and at this very moment, inſulted? And why? Notwithſtanding the formal ſtipulation, that every thing contrary to that charter ſhould "*be had of no force and effect*;" yet, for want of a permanent national conſtitution, there has never been any adequate ſecurity for rendering ſuch ſtipulation effectual. As the *great charter* was not conſtituted by the expreſs will of the convened nation, it has not provided the only ſovereign protection *againſt the deſpotiſm of the* legiſlative, and the executive *authorities*. This ſingle conſideration, if duly eſtimated, will, I truſt, be found to involve a practical proof of the importance of eſtabliſhing a permanent conſtitution by the national will. Leaving this topic to the mature reflections of the philoſophical reader, I, therefore, proceed to attempt a rapid ſketch of ſome few of the evils that have originated from prerogative.

What but the *barbarian genius* of prerogative inſtituted the puniſhment for *high treaſon*? Could a civilized being have ever required this ſtudied variety of butchery? That the victim of power ſhould firſt be dragged, along the ground, from his priſon to his gallows!—That he ſhould then ſuffer the torment of being hanged, without being permitted to die! Cut him down, *is the barbarian order*, and embowel him, *while yet alive*, that his entrails may be daſhed in his face, and burnt, before the moment of his death! Let him now be decollated, and be chopped into four parts, and the whole be at the king's diſpoſal, that royalty may enjoy the public ſpectacle of his butchered head, and quarters!

Do you aſk, when, or where, ſuch horrid barbariſm has been ſanctioned by the voice of power? Know, then, that it is——now, and in Britain!

It were needleſs, as well as diſtreſſing, to enumerate the rival butcheries, perpetrated, for a courſe of centuries, by barbarians who claimed to rule the nation, under the idea of deriving their title from that murtherous Norman who uſurped the dominion of England, and ſubjected its proprietors to his conquering arms. Neither will I now attempt any calculation of the *treaſures ſquandered*, and the *lives deſtroyed*, in carrying on the royal *trade of war*.—Let us alſo ſtrike out of the account the various ſpecies of royal iniquity that, during the rudeſt periods of the Engliſh hiſtory, filled the realm with violence, with mourning, and with blood! And in approaching our own time, let us be careful to obſerve all due tenderneſs for the royal character, and only notice ſome of the beſt of the monarchs!

I will not pauſe to ſpeak of the *defender of orthodoxy* and *pontiff of the reformation*, *Henry* the eighth.

Nor will I dwell on the conduct of the boaſted Elizabeth. But can we wholly forget the hapleſs fate of the accompliſhed Mary of Scotland?——*betrayed, arreſted, impriſoned, perſecuted, beheaded!* The maiden Elizabeth ſuſpected Mary of the crime of being more admired than herſelf. The Scottiſh fair was, indeed, guilty of having a power to captivate the eye, and the ſoul: and her neck was—chopped on the block.

Paſſing numerous events before 1688, what ſhall we think of the meaſure of hiring a foreigner to aſſiſt the chiefs of the Whigs in conquering their Tory rivals?—The ſeeming choice, and real compulſion, which then introduced a new line of national maſters?—The eventual ſubjugation of Britons, and of Hibernians, to a Dutchman? And the eſtabliſhment of a ſcheme of fiſcal impoſition, in place of a ſyſtem of feudal extortion? What ought we to think, if not to ſpeak, of "*the glorious revolution?*"—And of the "*glorious William, and Mary*," whoſe zeal for a crown drove their father from his country? We may, at leaſt, think, *Such once was royal virtue*!

To what but the *radical viciouſneſs* of PREROGATIVE ſhall we aſcribe the miſeries which Britons have ſince ſuffered from the rival animoſities of the Houſes of Stewart and Hanover?

Are there now none living who have ſeen the ſcaffold bluſh with *Scottiſh* blood? Who have ſeen the bloody heads of Britons raiſed on pikes, and expoſed to the public eye, for the gratification of royalty?—Who have ſeen how GOOD Kings, ſo long as they were the chief actors, could once delight in deeds of barbariſm, which even crowned heads have ſince condemned, in the French, when perpetrated without royal order, although in conſequence of royal example? To this purpoſe, witneſs, among others, the ſpectral exhibitions at Temple-bar!

Are the feats of the CULLODEN BUTCHER unknown, or forgotten? Are there not perſons who yet remember the time which the Scots were denied a place to lay their heads? Did not the burning cottage ſtart them from ſlumber, to meet death from their purſuers? Did the ROYAL *plan of deſolation* ſpare a ſingle habitation or hut? Were not houſeleſs nakedneſs, and violation, and famine, the fate of women, who had ſeen their huſbands, or their fathers, butchered? Did even the wretched cave, or the cleft of the rock, afford a retreat beyond the reach of royal vengeance? Are there no perſons, in fine, who yet remember the time when Britons were hunted, and ſhot, like the beaſts of the foreſt?

Such once was ROYAL *mercy!* Be it, that different times have ſince ſucceeded, and that the *preſent* GRACIOUS MASTER OF THE NATION *is better than the beſt of all his race!* Be it, that in America, violated beauty, and murthered age, and deſolated fields, and flaming towns, were not the conſequence of the EXPLICIT ORDER OF THE BEST OF KINGS! Yet, who condemned the *caſhiered American Mariner* to the combined fatality of war, and climate, in regions infamous for the deſtruction of mankind?—Or, doomed him to a noxious and deadly impriſonment? Or, ordered him to kill and plunder his brother? And yet further!—To whom muſt the Americans charge the policy, that cauſed the fierce *war-whoop* to yell along their defenceleſs frontier, that called the *ſcalping ſavage* from his lair, and urged him, by the indiſcriminate ſlaughter of youth, and age, and ſex, to glut his thirſt of human blood?

The evils to which I have now referred, with millions more of a like kind, are all but conſequences naturally flowing from the radical iniquity of prerogative. So true is it, that the VICES OF HUMAN GOVERNMENT ARE AT THE ROOT OF HUMAN EVIL! Such a radical connection is there by the conſtitution of univerſal nature, between the political violation of principle, and the miſery of mankind! Indeed, if the form of government be inconſiſtent with moral principle, oppreſſion, immorality, vice, will indubitably prevail in human ſociety! This doctrine is warranted by hiſtorical verity; and appears ſuſceptible of *metaphyſical demonſtration*. But this demonſtration would require a cloſeneſs of inveſtigation, which, perhaps, few readers would be willing to exert: And to maintain the ſublimity befitting ſuch an inveſtigation might, at the ſame time, require a daring ardour of ſoul, ſo nearly allied to phrenzy, that, unleſs the meaſure be indiſpenſably requiſite, the author, at preſent, would chooſe to wave an attempt that involves ſo much danger of a real delirium. And, in this place, the attempt does not appear indiſpenſably requiſite; ſince the doctrine, being conſiſtent with moral ſentiment, may, on the baſis of experience, fairly claim to be admitted as true. And, if it be true, and if ſuch are the evils *naturally flowing* from prerogative, is it poſſible that the *homicide* ſyſtem of monarchy can be eſſential to the peace and the felicity of human ſociety? Nay! Is it not, in its very eſſence, hoſtile to both? Ought it not, then, to be utterly effaced from exiſtence?

But *magnitude of crime* is not the only characteriſtic of prerogative. It may claim the additional infamy of baſeneſs. And, directing the view to the weſtern regions, the attention is arreſted by one inſtance, which alone ſhall now be mentioned, of the ſcoundrel ſpirit of prerogative: Royally requited with chains the man who diſcovered a new world!

After the laps of three centuries, an empire of citizens has ariſen in that world. And in that empire, the gratitude of freedom commemorates his atchievements, and deteſts the raſcality that oppreſſed Columbus.

[*To be continued.*]

(By laſt Night's Mail.)

NEW-YORK July 24.

On Sunday the brig Mary, capt. Langdon, arrived here from Cape Francois, which he left July 9. The paſſengers, which are forty in number, inform that it was not ſuppoſed more than from 6 to 9 hundred, (inſtead of two thouſand, as we heard) loſt their lives in the affair of the 20th, that not more than *two thirds* of the town was burnt, that upwards of 20,000 mulattoes & blacks, are now under arms there, well fortified, that the negroes never came in from the country on the late occaſion; that the Spaniards, from their part of the iſland, had taken a town, and were on their march againſt them, and, it is ſaid, joined by the ariſtocrats and country blacks. If this be ſo, we ſhall hear of bloody work ſoon.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

A correſpondent informs us, that an ingenious gentleman in this city, has invented a machine that performs all the operations of Hay-Making except that of ſetting up the Hay in cocks, and may alſo be applied to gleaning harveſt field with the greateſt advantage. This machine is on a very ſimple conſtruction, and is worked by a ſingle horſe. Different experiments have been made with it in the preſence of ſeveral competent judges, who have been fully ſatisfied of its utility. Our correſpondent, therefore, hopes both for the ſake of the public, and the inventor, that this machine may be generally known and employed.

☞ It may be proper to notify the merchants, that when the Britiſh privateers board our veſſels, they take full liberty of opening any letters they pleaſe which they can find aboard, whether public or private. This may ſerve as a caution to thoſe who are fond of literay correſpondence. We have this from unqueſtionable authority.

The iſland of Jamaica is, in great part, ſeriouſly diſtreſſed for the article of proviſions. About the latter end of June, a committee of the inhabitants were about applying to the governor to open the ports to American veſſels for a limited time.

NORFOLK, July 27.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived here the brig Fanny and Betſy, captain Owens, in 74 days from Figuera. Captain Owens brings no news. But on the 23d inſtant he went on board the French Privateer Citizen Genet, juſt on our Capes, the Captain of which informed him that he had, the day before, taken an Engliſh brig, the Jane, of Dublin, from Antigua, loaded with 67 puncheons of rum, &c. conſigned to an eminent Houſe in this town, and ſent her to Philadelphia.

Two other privateers were alſo lying there at that time, one of which (the Sans Culottes) got under way to purſue a brig from Philadelphia.

On Wedneſday laſt, a Gentleman arrived in this Town in 15 days from Martinique, who informs that the place had at length been compelled to ſurrender, and that Admiral Gardener with 8 ſail of the line had ſailed from thence to the Capes of Virginia, with a view, as is ſuppoſed, to intercept the French Fleet, at preſent lying in Lynhaven Bay, bound to New-York.

By Authority from the Orphan's Court of Charles County, ſtate of Maryland, WILL BE SOLD, at Public Sale, on Monday the 23d of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at Milton-Hill, in ſaid county,

NEGROES, ſtock of different kinds, plantation utenſils, and ſundry other articles of the eſtate of *William Courts*, deceaſed.

BETSEY COURTS, Adminiſtratrix.
July 21, 1793. 210—3w.

To be ſold, at Public Auction,
On the 21ſt day of September next,

A LOT of GROUND, on Prince Street, 18 feet front, and extending back 44 feet 4 inches, with a three ſtory BRICK HOUSE thereon, 18 feet by 30, and a good Kitchen. This lot is adjoining the one occupied by *Shreve & Lunaraſon* and will be ſold to ſatisfy a mortgage thereon made by *Michael Madden* to *William Sydebotham*, deceaſed.

MICHAEL MADDEN,
D. ROSS, } *Adm'rs of William*
R. CRAMPHIN, } *Sydebotham, dec'd.*
Alexandria, Auguſt 1, 1793. 210—6w.

The SLOOP
SALLY,
Captain JOY,

Lying at my Wharf, is for Sale. She is an excellent well-built, well found Veſſel, of about 100 Tons burthen. Notes payable in the Bank of Alexandria for the purchaſe money will be taken in payment.

R. T. HOOE.
Alexandria, July 30, 1793. 210—3w.

R. Hamilton & Co.

Have for sale

FRENCH brandy in butts, hogsheads and tierces, Jamaica and Grenada spirits, in hogsheads and tierces, loaf, lump and Muscovado sugars, Holland gin in cases, green coffee in bags and barrels, 10d, 12d, and 20d nails, Crawley's steel, &c. 1600 bushels fish salt, now on board the sloop Dolphin, will be sold low, if taken from on board.

Alexandria, March 20, 1793.

I WILL store FLOUR any length of time, for *six pence* per Barrel, and in case I buy it, no storage will be charged.

I have LANDS in Kentuckey, which I will exchange for Lands in Hampshire, Frederick, Berkeley, Loudon, Fairfax, or Prince-William Counties.

R. T. HOOE.

Alexandria, Sept. 12, 1792. 164—t. f.

☞ JOHN BEATTY & HENRY WALKER respectfully inform the Public that they have entered into partnership to carry on the BISCUIT-BAKING BUSINESS, under the firm of BEATTY & WALKER; and, having rented the Bake-House of Mr. *Robert Lyle*, in this Town, formerly in the tenure of Messrs. *Anderson & Jamieson*, and engaged good Hands, they mean to prosecute said business with integrity and despatch. As they intend to procure none but good Materials, and wish to give general satisfaction to those who are kind enough to favour them with their custom, they hope to meet with the encouragement of the Merchants, Captains of Vessels and others of this place in particular, who, on proper notice, may be supplied with any quantity of Ship, Pilot, or small Bread, &c. on reasonable terms—and they have no doubt but those who are kind enough to make trial of their Bread, will find it their interest to continue their custom.

BEATTY & WALKER.

P. S. They began baking yesterday, and expect shortly to have a stock of Ship-Bread on hand, which they can furnish on a few days notice.

Alexandria, March 5, 1793. 189—t.f

HODGSON, NICHOLSON, ROTTON & THOMPSON,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

HODGSON, NICHOLSON & CO.

RETURN their sincere acknowledgments to their Friends, Customers, and the Public in general, for the encouragement they have met with since their establishment in Alexandria. They beg leave to inform them that, in consequence of Mr. JOHN FOSTER's having declined their service, their Business, in future, will be conducted by Mr. JOSEPH SAUL, he being the only person in Alexandria fully empowered to settle the accounts due that concern prior to the 1st January last. All those whose accounts have exceeded six months are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. JOSEPH SAUL in Alexandria, or Messrs. HODGSON, NICHOLSON & CO. in Baltimore.

HODGSON, NICHOLSON & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the Maryland, Thomas, and other vessels,

A large and general Assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.

Which they are determined to sell wholesale and retail on the lowest terms possible.

Alexandria, June 8 1793. 194—t. f.

ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY.

☞ THE Public are respectfully informed that Mr. M'LEAN, A. B. of the University of Philadelphia, and Teacher of the Latin and Greek Language in this Academy, will also receive Pupils to be taught ENGLISH, grammatically, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, and MATHEMATICS.

May 29, 1793. 201—t.f.

☞ EDUCATION.

H. Wilbar,

Late MASTER of the STEINE-HOUSE ACADEMY BRIGUTHELMSTON,

Begs Leave Respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that his ACADEMY will open on MONDAY next, the 27th inst. for the reception of TEN YOUNG LADIES, at *Two Dollars* per month; Pens and Ink included.

Alexandria, May 23, 1793.

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years, and possession given the first day of July next,

THE two-story BRICK HOUSE, at present occupied by Dr. *Dick*, and adjoining the house where I live. For terms apply to the subscriber.

JOHN WISE.

Alexandria, May 30, 1793 202—t. f.

A variety of Blanks for Sale at this Office.

A Dwelling-House and Warehouse

TO LET.

THE house is 28 feet 4 inches in front, 40 feet deep, and three stories high, well and substantially built, with a kitchen & smoke-house adjoining, and an extensive dry cellar, of eight feet depth, under the whole, except the smoke-house, accommodated with a yard, stables and a carriage-house.——The warehouse is three stories high, of stone to the neight of two stories, and divided into twelve apartments, all private, of which one is a counting-room. These are offered to be rented, and any part of the subscriber's vacant ground, of which he is willing to dispose of some lots on Water, Patowmack, Union, or Wolfe Streets, by an absolute sale.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU.

Alexandria, Sept. 12, 1792. 164—t.f

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber,

About 200 ACRES of LAND, mostly wood-land, about 6 miles from Alexandria, situated on the road leading to the Back Country, and on Holmes's Run; on which there is a mill-seat.

Also,

A large TRACT of LAND, in the State of Kentuckey, and in Harrison County, in this State.

He will also sell, or rent, on reasonable terms,

Several LOTS on different Streets in this Town, and will rent GROUND, for a number of years, on and adjoining his Wharf, very cheap.

He has on hand

A considerable quantity of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, which will be sold cheap, for Cash or Country Produce. JESSE TAYLOR.

Alexandria, April 3, 1793. 194—t. f.

N. B. The Kentuckey Lands he will exchange for Lands, &c. in this State.

TO BE SOLD,

A Healthy, stout, strong NEGRO WOMAN, about 26 years of age, with her FEMALE CHILD of four months old; both of them have had the small-pox. The woman is an excellent house servant, and was brought up in the country. For terms apply to the Printers hereof.

Alexandria, May 23, 1793. 201—t.f.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 15th day of August next,

THE BRICK WAREHOUSE adjoining *Shreve & Lawrason's* Store, on *Gilpin's* Wharf, occupied at present by *Janney & Irish*. For terms inquire of

FRANCIS PEYTON.

Alexandria, June 11, 1793. 203—t. f.

ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY.

A Teacher is wanted to take charge of the Mathematical School. He will be required to teach English, grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, and the several Branches of Mathematics.

Ample vouchers, respecting the moral character of the Candidate, will be obviously necessary.

Application by Letter, (Post Paid) or in person, will be attended to by the Subscribers, or any one of them.

JAMES MUIR, *Pres'*
STEPHEN COOKE, } *Visitors.*
S. HANSON, *of Sam.*

March 14, 1793.

J. Riddle & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Ships MARYLAND and BETSY, and Snow NELLY, from LONDON,

An extensive Assortment of well-chosen

SPRING GOODS,

Which they offer for Sale, at their Store, in Fairfax-Street, by the Package, Piece, or smaller quantity.

They have also on Hand,

Ladies' Morocco, Silk and Stuff Shoes, Sandalls and Slippers; Children's Morocco and Stuff Shoes; West-India Rum; French Brandy; Loaf Sugar; Rice in Tierces; Cotton in Bales; Chocolate in Boxes; best Hyson and Green Tea; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d 12d. and 20d. Nails by the Cask; Shot and Lead; 8 by 10 Window-Glass in Boxes & Half Boxes.

Alexandria, May 4, 1793. 198—t. f.

Pursuant to an act of Assembly will be sold, (without doubt) by the Commissioners, on the 27th day of September next, *at the Great Falls of Patowmack,*

ALL THE LOTS IN THE TOWN OF MATILDAVILLE.

July 16, 1793. 208—t. f.

☞ CASH given at the Printing-Office for RAGS: Also for old Seines and old white Rope, belonging to Seines, after they are worn out, and unfit for fishing.

FOR SALE,

BETWEEN five and six hundred Acres of valuable LAND, lying upon Oxen-Creek, in Prince-George's County, Maryland, within half a mile of *Low's* Ferry, opposite to Alexandria, and five of the City of Washington. This land is part of a tract known by the name of Oxen-Hill Manor and is bounded by Oxen-Creek for upwards of half a mile, where 70 acres of rich bottom may be easily converted into fertile meadow. Four hundred acres at least are in wood. Upon the purchaser's giving bond and approved security, three years credit will be given; that is, a third annually, with interest upon the whole till the first payment is made, and so on upon the balance till the land is paid for. For terms apply to the subscriber, upon the premises.

WALTER ADDISON.

N. B. There is one spot in particular on this land, which commands an extensive and delightful prospect, by land and water, where a gentleman might be furnished with a seat as pleasant as any in the vicinity.

June 10, 1793. 202—t. f.

HARP and CROWN TAVERN.

Florence Mahony

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the great encouragement he has met with since his commencement at this house; his liquors are excellent; his attention to his customers shall be minute and pointed; and every exertion in his power will be made to please them, and to deserve the countenance and patronage of the public.

Martinsburg, (Virginia) May 27, 1793. 203—6w.

At a Court continued and held for the County of Fairfax, the 24th June, 1793.

George Meade, Compl't.

Against

Skinner, Ramsay & Skinner, otherwise called Edmund Skinner, James Ramsay & Isaac Skinner, Hartshorne & Donaldson, & James Key, } Defendants. } In Chancery

THE Defendants Skinner, Ramsay & Skinner, not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that they are not inhabitants of this country, on the motion of the said Plaintiff, by his Counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said Defendants, Skinner, Ramsay & Skinner, do appear here on the third Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Complainant; and that the other Defendants, Hartshorne & Donaldson and James Key, do not pay away, or secrete, or otherwise dispose of any of the property of the other Defendants in their hands, or any debts due from them to the said Skinner, Ramsay & Skinner, but that they do retain the same in their hands, subject to the further order and decree of this Court; and that a Copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the Church door of the Parish of Fairfax, and County aforesaid, immediately after divine service, and at the door of the Court-House of the said County.

(Copy)

Teste, P. WAGENER.

206—9w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, last evening, *two indented Dutch Servants*; the one a man, named FREDERICK WANNUNBURG, supposed to be 24 or 25 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, long dark hair, has a lazy, rolling walk, a large mouth, is very talkative, has a down look, and speaks the English language imperfectly; had on and took with him tow linen shirts and trousers, a light coloured cloth coat, made in the Quaker fashion, one, if not two, pair of new shoes, an half-worn roram hat, with other articles not known. It is supposed he has money, and will change his dress. It is expected he has gone towards Baltimore, where, should he reach it, or any other town, he may offer as a hairdresser, having some pretensions to that profession.——The woman is named JOHANNAH HŒMYER, rather of a light complexion than otherwise, with short hair, about 18 or 20 years old, thick made, a very heavy walk, and speaks the English language tolerably well. Her apparel cannot be ascertained; she had an old black hat and a new plain black silk bonnet. The above reward will be paid for securing them in any gaol, so that their master may get them again, and reasonable charges if secured in the gaol of Alexandria.

ISAAC M'PHERSON.

Alexandria, June 20, 1793. 205—t. f.

For CHARTER,

The SCHOONER

VIOLET,

JOHN BABSON, Master,

Burthen about 1000 barrels; will take a Freight to the West-Indies or Europe; one to the West-Indies would be preferred.

Apply to THOMAS PATTEN & CO.

July 17, 1793. 208—3w

FOR SALE,

FIVE Thousand Acres of LAND, lying in the County of Loudoun, on Little River and Goose Creek, within 8 miles of Patowmack River, and distant about 40 miles from Alexandria and George-Town. The land lies well, is well watered, and abounds with meadow land, and is of excellent quality for farming. A considerable part of the tract is occupied by tenants under leases for lives, paying annually about 100*l.* rent.—The land will be sold altogether or in parcels, as may suit purchasers, and good bonds received in part payment. Mr. *John Tyler*, or Mr. *Israel Lacy*, will shew the land to any person desirous of viewing it.

CHARLES CARTER.

Fredericksburg, July 13, 1793. 208—3w.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale, at E. SANFORD's Shop, corner of Prince and Fairfax Streets,

The Columbian Harmony;

Being a Collection of Church Music, from the most approved ancient and modern authors,

By E. SANFORD & JOHN RHEA.

Alexandria, July 16, 1793. 208—3w.

☞ ALL those indebted to the subscriber, as well on his own account as to the estate of Mr. *John Muir*, deceased, are requested to pay their respective balances to Mr. *William Hartshorne*, who is fully empowered to receive them and grant discharges.

ROBERT DONALDSON.

Alexandria, July 16, 1793. 208—3w.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Mattawoman, in Charles County, Maryland, on the 19th May last, *a Negro Woman*, named MILLY, about 5 feet 8 inches high, very stout made and clean-limb'd, very long neck'd, and has remarkably large veins; much addicted to hard swearing. She had on and carried with her a blue stuff petticoat and spotted calico short gown, a striped cotton do. and a white linen handkerchief with a blue running border. She run away last fall to Alexandria, and was secured in the gaol of that place, and remained for seven weeks; while there she passed by the name of *Molly Butler*. I understand that she crossed Patowmack River at Mr. *Greenwell's* Ferry, so that it is probable she may now be lurking in or about Alexandria. I will give the above Reward to any person who will secure her in any gaol, so that I may get her again, and if brought home all reasonable expenses.

WILLIAM DOWNES, jun.

Charles County, Maryland,

July 13, 1793. 208—3w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's County, Maryland, the 24th of June last, *a Negro Man* named *PETER*, about 48 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a stout, big bodied man, with small legs and large feet, with a large scar and lump on one of them, occasioned by the cut of an ax; has lost one of his upper fore teeth; he has also scars on his knees and one of his hands, the effect of burns; is rather knock kneed, and stoops in his walk; had on when he went away a Negro cotton jacket and breeches, an osnaburg shirt, and old felt hat. He may probably have other cloaths with him. He is fond of strong liquor. Whoever takes up the said fellow and secures him, so that I get him again, shall have, if taken within 20 miles from home, Forty Shillings; and if further, the above Reward and reasonable charges if brought home.

WILLIAM BOWIE.

July 10, 1793. 208—t. f.

FREIGHTS WANTED

To Europe or the West-Indies,

FOR THE

Brig ZEPHYR,

JEREMIAH POTE, Master,

A new vessel, well found, burthen 1200 barrels;

Schooner FRIENDSHIP,

JOHN CUSHMAN, Master,

Burthen 700 barrels, compleatly fitted for sea. For terms apply to

MURRAYS & WHEATON.

Alexandria, July 18, 1793. 208—3w.

TO BE LET,

THE STORE-HOUSE, COUNTING-HOUSE and CELLAR, lately occupied by Messrs. *George Sweeny & Co.* Possession may be had immediately. Inquire of the Printers.

May 23, 1798.

Alexandria: Printed by Hanson & Bond.